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UNION STATE CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partizanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents:

First, Their inflexible purpose to maintain, by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second, That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, is stained with every crime, and detestable in object, and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of those free institutions it is injuriously aimed. That in this momentous contest there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws thereof, and in protecting the principle upon which the Government rests, and is therefore at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, the enemy of order, and a participant in treason—the class whose detestable practices give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom in part is this day justly chargeable whatever of vitality the rebellion preserves, and whatever calamity and affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathisers with Southern treason and the hopes which their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

Resolved, That wholly without sympathy for the men who made this war against a free Republican Government, or for a system of human bondage, in whose interest it was instigated, or cause of despotic principles to which it is devoted, this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and, in like spirit, we denounce as doubly recreant and base those residents of loyal States who tolerate this treason, and would affiliate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, [applause] by the discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world, [applause] and to him, this Administration, its principles, and its policy we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution in giving our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, merit our hearty approval, and will receive our united support; *and that we recommend conventions* of loyal men throughout the State to pledge all candidates for the Legislature to vote for it.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons of Pennsylvania now in the armies and navies of the Republic the thanks of a grateful people, for their unselfish and heroic valor; that we mourn for those who have sealed with their blood their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memories tenderly and fondly; while to the glorious survivors we give assurance that the last dollar and the last life shall be given to reinforce them, until the old flag floats in final victory. [Applause.]

Resolved, That Governor Curtin, by the effective support he has given the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, and his vigilant care for our soldiers, alike in the field, in camp and in hospital, has gained for Pennsylvania proud and foremost preeminence among the loyal States, and entitled himself to the thanks of all her loyal citizens, and in placing him again in nomination the Convention but gave expression to the spontaneous wishes of the people of the Commonwealth he has served so well. We present for their suffrages the patriot statesman, who is alike the friend of the soldier and the favorite of the people. [Applause.]

Resolved, That in the nomination of Judge Agnew, we present an accomplished jurist, a pure patriot and a loyal citizen, who will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and give additional security to the right of persons and property.

Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson county, offered as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in summarily arresting traitors and thieves, wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloyal person, we pledge him our hearty co-operation in the task which he has before him.

Mr. M'Veigh moved to insert "the Administration" for "Secretary Stanton."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighland, and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863. NO. 9.

The Secession Conspiracy.

A letter dated Nashville, June 26th, to Hon. Horace Maynard, that well known loyalist, has just been given to the public. Its facts are so important, though well known by every observing man to be true, that we desire to lay them before the readers of the *Globe*.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in complying with your request to give the substance and, as near as possible, the language of Mr. ———, of Louisiana, in a conversation which occurred between him and myself about three weeks before the last Presidential election. I met with Mr. ——— off the cars, some miles beyond Jonesborough, Tennessee, in October, 1860. He was then returning to his home in Louisiana, from the city of Washington.

By accident, I took a seat immediately behind the one occupied by Mr. ———, when he at once turned round, and began to make inquiries respecting the prospects of the different candidates for obtaining the electoral vote of Tennessee. He expressed great pleasure when I assured him that Breckinridge could not possibly obtain the electoral vote of this State; and his reasons for it I will give you as near as may be in his own words. "I am glad," says he, "that Mr. Bell will get the vote of Tennessee, although I cannot vote for him. I am a Douglas Democrat, and I am hastening home to see what can be done to prevent my State from casting its electoral vote for Breckinridge. I have been in Washington since the last day of July, and I tell you now, sir, there is at this moment on foot at Washington the most damnable conspiracy to break up this Government that was ever known in any civilized country. I do not speak from hearsay, sir, for I have been in their caucuses almost nightly for the last three months, and I know the programme from A to Z. And it is this: If they can by any means (which is utterly impossible) secure a majority of the electoral votes for Breckinridge, then the scheme is as soon as he is inaugurated and put in possession of all the resources of the Government, to divide the country along Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio river, and 9° west, 90 miles north to the Pacific Ocean. In other words, they intend to cut loose from all the free States, and to build up a great slave confederacy in the South, and to accomplish this purpose they will use all the resources of the Government proper. But should they fail in this, (as they assuredly will,) the plan is for South Carolina to secede *first*—the other cotton States are to follow. (I think he mentioned the order in which they were "to go out," but I am not positive;) the border States are to be pursuaded or *forced* to join them in their unholy cause, and then we are to have such a civil war as this world has never witnessed." He added: "I had hoped, until a month or six weeks ago, that Mr. Breckinridge was ignorant of all this matter; but I have had evidence, as clear as the noonday sun, that he is as deeply implicated as Yancey himself; and more than that, Mr. Buchanan is into their schemes up to his eyes."

I have given the above statement in almost the identical language used, by Mr. ———. The whole affair was of so startling a nature that it made a deep impression upon my mind, and none of the *facts* have slipped my memory.

In regard to a conversation which passed between a rebel soldier and myself, subsequent to the battle of Stone's river, I can only say that he was advocating the propriety of raising the *black flag*, and declaring that he did not intend to take any more prisoners. I replied to him that war was horrible enough under any circumstances, but, if waged on the principle he advocated, the Southern people would be regarded as worse than savages. To this he replied by quoting Bishop Polk, as endorsing his views, saying, "Gen. Polk told the boys, if they found any trouble with the prisoners, he (the general) would not be angry if they did not bring them in." Whether he professed that he heard this from Gen. Polk, or heard it from others, I do not remember.

I have written this in great haste, but feel sure that the facts are correctly stated. I hope it will prove satisfactory to you.

Your friend, truly,
ALFRED HOSS.

DRAFT RUNAWAYS IN CANADA.—Those who contemplate fleeing into Canada for the purpose of escaping the draft should read the following, taken from the St. Catharine's *Journal*. The Canadian mechanics and workingmen, who have paid taxes for years, and who are, and always have been, and always will be, loyal to their Government and country, are beginning to feel the effects of the large influx of these emulators of Bob Acres, for they agree to work for small wages, are employed of course, and throw out of employment, for at least a portion of their time, our own "good men and true." A large number of our mechanics, sooner than go idle, have provided themselves with certificates that they are British subjects, and have gone over to Yankee land to supply the places of these runaways. We don't think much of the trade, but suppose it must be endured. Those who employ these men will have a serious account to settle with ther consciences "when this cruel war is over." They actually encourage cowardice, one of the meanest and most useless elements of human character.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Incidents of the War.

SCOUTING AMONG THE INDIANS.—From the Indian expedition, Shayenne river, Dacotah, the correspondent of the Springfield Journal writes, at date of July 11:

There are many, doubtless, who imagine that the thrilling tales of the experiences and adventures of scouts, as related in books of romance and in newspaper columns, have no counterpart in actual life at the present time. But such an idea is far from the truth. From the narratives almost daily of the scouts connected with this expedition, I could weave many a story of reality that would be quite as exciting as some of the fictitious monstrosities that are agonized into the weekly literary journals. Probably no scout organization for indian warfare was ever more complete than that now employed in the Sioux war by General Sibley. The force numbers seventy, one-half of whom are whites, and the other half are Indians and half breeds. If an eastern man wanted to see a motly company of the oldest traders, most experienced hunters, and most cunning and daring Indians in the Northwest, he could find them nowhere so well as in this very camp of scouts. They are men who never speak of danger, and who look upon a horseback ride of one hundred miles on the prairies as a mere commonplace trip. Major Joseph Brown, the most noted Indian trader in all this region of country, and a well-known politician, editor and adventurer in the Northwest, is in command of the force, and most skillfully he conducts the operations. There are two companies of scouts, which are on duty on alternate days and nights. One of them is commanded by a man whose entire family was massacred by the Sioux Indians last fall, and the man who begged the privilege, which was granted, of cutting the rope at the execution of the thirty-eight Indians at Mankato last winter. He told me his story with tears in his eyes, and concluded by pledging his life over to the avenging of the murder of his family. The other division is commanded by an adventurous and shrewd frontiersman, a man who knows every war-path or indian trail in all the territory.

Among the Indians are some of the most sagacious Chippewas, Sioux, and half-breeds in the indian territory. Some of them have been captured at different times by our troops and some of them are of the friendly or farmer Indians. Scouting is no child's play with them, as they are sure of a terrible death if captured by the hostile Sioux. Two of them are men who helped Mr. Riggs and the families of the mission at Yellow Medicine to escape from the savages last fall. Otherday, who was formerly a leading chief of the Sioux, and who is a farmer near St. Paul, was expected to join the force, but failed for some reason. The scouts camp in low tents, just high enough to creep into, and are constantly at work at their dangerous and tedious tasks.

I said that they had wild experience. A few days ago, four of them had wandered over on to the Coteau ridge, twenty miles from camp, expecting to find Indian lodges there by reason of a war club which had been found and interpreted. After they left camp another party of twenty left for another locality, intending to be gone through the night. While the smaller company was winding through the bushes they suddenly came upon the remains of a recent fire, and near by were fresh moccasin tracks. They did not doubt the presence of Indians, and moved cautiously. At last, in the distance, they heard the tread of horses' feet, and then the crackling of bushes. They put spurs to their horses and started for the heights of the Coteau ridge. Finally they dismounted in an open space, got their carbines in readiness, and awaited the approach. But instead in a direction, their manœuvres seemed to be coming in from every side, and to be constantly increasing. Fearing lest they should be overpowered by numbers four took to flight again, and then there was a long and sharp chase of miles through the darkness. But the pursuers gained, and the four dismounted again and waited for the worst. The party soon came up, and fortunately there was a recognition before shots were exchanged. The men of both companies were scouts, and had thus been manœuvering for Indian warfare. Such meetings are not infrequent.

The scouts have found quite a number of bodies of persons who were massacred last fall. A few days since they found a body with a purse of gold upon it. They have all sorts of experiences, dodging about in Indian style, leaving fictitious and deceitful signs, meeting herds of buffalo and elk, and hunting for forage and water. They bring in all sorts of trophies. One night they discovered an old Indian pack ox, that looks some as I imagine the infernal bovines ought to, and yesterday a nest of young eagles, a pemican and wolf were brought in. Their life is a hard one, but they enjoy it. It is a rich treat to hear their stories of experience and adventure while engaged as fur traders and hunters on the prairies. One of the Indian scouts, *Antoine by name, has offered to carry* the mail to and from the expedition throughout the campaign, whether it be one hundred or three hundred miles, and however dangerous the venture. He wants the privilege of killing one horse to every trip, and good pay for his labor, which he will be sure to get. He cannot be induced to speak of any danger. It is to his pluck that I am indebted for this opportunity to send a letter. He is an old Red-river Indian, and came into camp a few days since.

How to Catch Rats.

In answer to an inquiry in the London *Field*, several correspondents of that paper, give their experience as follows:

For the benefit of your readers I will give by your permission, my experience on the subject. I was very much troubled with rats, and tried every known dodge for catching them, without success, until I adopted the following plan:—I set an ordinary steel-trap in their run, and covered it over with a clean duster or cloth, and within a few hours I caught every rat on my premises. A clean cloth is necessary every time the trap is set. I found a butter cloth the best decoy. I am informed by my son, who was stationed at Bermuda, that a convict was rewarded for revealing his secret for attracting rats, which was cantharides steeped in brandy (Tr. Lyttæ;) but I cannot make out the number of drops used. The best way to catch rats with a steel trap is to put the guard up and lay the trap down as if set; feed the rats for a few days, always putting the meat on the kettleboard; they will eat it and get quite familiar to it; then all at once begin and catch them; wait upon the trap, and if they have been well fed, they may be taken nearly as fast as it can be set. I have taken by this means seventeen in one hour, and at one time I had two—one by the nose, and the other by the forefoot—and I had only one trap in use.

Speech of Gen. Rosseau.

On Wednesday evening last, Major General L. R. Rosseau, of the army of the Cumberland, was tendered the compliment of a serenade at the Continental, Philadelphia. A large number of persons had assembled, and after the playing of various patriotic and spirited airs by the band, Genl. Rosseau appeared upon the balcony, and was greeted with great applause.

After expressing his thanks for the serenade, he referred to the gallantry of the army of the Cumberland with which he was identified in this war, and with which he desires to be identified till the close. He spoke of the injustice done his native State, Kentucky, and claimed that at heart no State was more devotedly attached to the Union cause. The last election proved this conclusively. That State had fifty odd regiments in the field and was as fully entitled to the merit of patriotic effort as any of her sisters. With respect to the war itself, there was but little to be said at this late day, as to the duty of the citizens respecting it.

There are but two parties in this country—one opposed to the war and one in favor of it; one for the Government *and one against it.* [Applause.] I am opposed, he said, to every man who is against the Government of Washington and Jefferson. He who puts himself between the Government and rebellion is your foe. I love the Constitution of my country in my humble way, but I never thought it right to travel all over the country advocating the constitutional rights of those who have overthrown the Constitution. Who are these men that the "Constitutional Union" men are so anxious for? They are the men who scorn companionship with Yankees, and would hold their noses if you go among them. I do not know what the Northern traitors want. Their rights, they say, are invaded, and yet they cannot say what those rights are which are invaded. Is treason to go unpunished in the country? Shall we make a hero of a traitor? No traitor has any constitutional rights except such as we give him. The Northern friends of the Southern traitors undertake to tell us what we of the loyal South shall do with the negro. They attempt to teach us in the very agonies of death. Shall we have help from home, or shall we struggle on till the last man goes down? To talk about constitutionality of the conscription act, under such circumstances, would be like holding prayers while the savages are murdering your parents and setting fire to the old homestead, or if a ship's crew should refuse to work in a storm because, in their opinion, the captain had been steering the vessel contrary to the precepts of the Bible; is to skulk like cowards and prate like fools! All such are making a bad record for themselves and their children to the latest generation.—They are of the same blood and stripe of the Tories of the revolution. They are weaving for themselves an iron shirt that will stick to their backs like the shirt of Nessus. Now is the time for a pull, 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.' Let the drafted men of Pennsylvania accept their election joyfully, and, with arms, in their hands, and the old flag over them, march on, keeping time to the music of the Union. Come on, and help us fight out this contest to a speedy and triumphant issue.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. M. BOWMAN,
"Col. 84th P. V.'s."

How General Grant Cares for His Soldiers.

General Grant, says the Cleveland *Herald*, has issued a special order forbidding steamboat men to charge more than five dollars to enlisted men, and seven dollars to officers, as fare between Vicksburg and Cairo. Immediately after Vicksburg had fallen a large number of steamboats cleared from Northern ports for that place, and were in the habit of charging soldiers going home on furlough from fifteen to thirty dollars fare to Cairo.—A friend relates to us that the steamer Hope was compelled by Gen. Grant to discharge its ill-gotten gains the other day, under the following circumstances: This boat had about one thousand enlisted soldiers, and nearly two hundred and fifty officers aboard, en route for home on short leave of absence, after the fatigues of their protracted but glorious campaign. The captain of the Hope had charged these men and officers from ten to twenty-five dollars apiece, as fare to Cairo.—Just as the boat was about to push off from the wharf at Vicksburg, an order came from General Grant requiring the captain to pay back to his passengers all money received by him as fare in excess of five dollars to enlisted men, and seven dollars to officers, or submit to imprisonment for disobedience and have his boat confiscated. The order was an astonisher to the captain, but the presence of a guard rendered it useless to refuse, and so, amid the shouts of the soldiers over General Grant's care of their interests, he complied with as good grace as possible, and paid back the money. Our informant, himself a passenger on the Hope, was present when Gen. G. issued the order above referred to. The General, upon being informed of the impositions being practiced upon furloughed men and officers, by steamboat men, was very indignant. "I will teach them, if they need the lesson," said the gallant General, "that the men who periled their lives to open the Mississippi river for their benefit, cannot be imposed upon with impunity." No wonder that the soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi fairly worship their General.

Life on the Missouri Border.

The Sufferings of Union Men.

A letter from Kansas City, Missouri, 5th inst., to the St. Louis *Democrat*, gives the following in reference to life on the border:

"Mr. Henry Tull, an influential farmer, who formerly lived in this (Jackson) county, near Lone Jack, where for fifteen years, with his family, he enjoyed the luxuries of a quiet home, is now a refugee. Months ago he fled for his life and left his family there.—The guerillas robbed him of about 8,000 dollars' worth of property, and finally his family had to move up to within a short distance of the line between Missouri and Kansas—fifteen miles south of this place. That gentleman is here to-day, and says that for a long time he has not been able to sleep at his new home at nights; that his house is often visited by the thieving, murdering miscreants in search of him. They were at his house last Friday night, and, not finding him, they robbed the house. Mr. Tull came round through Kansas to this city.—He dare not come here or go home through Missouri.

"On last Friday night a band of bushwhackers went over into Kansas, near Shawnectown, to do some robbing and murdering. Near that town they went to the house of Mr. Kunnels to kill him, but he thwarted their thirst for blood by a very narrow escape through the back window. On the same night, not far from there, they killed a Mr. Payne in his own house; then went to within three miles of Shawnectown, to the house of Mr. Bookout, and murdered him. They wounded an old man, Mr. Sayers, and he escaped. Two women, dressed in men's clothing, were along with these wretches. They intended to kill five more men that night, but they escaped. I am informed by an officer that two more men were killed last night, and two houses burned, not far from here.

"A few nights ago a party of these prowling devils burned a valuable house near Independence, belonging to Judge Buchannon, of that town, and two other houses near by. One of them belonged to a Mr. Criss, a good old Union man. Since my last to you some of the band set the ferry-boat on fire, on the Big Blue, between here and Independence, and burned the bridge across the Little Blue, below Independence."

Vicksburg Renovated.

Vicksburg is to be thoroughly renovated. The town has been divided into eight districts, under the supervision of that number of officers, whose duty is to examine residences and yards, and direct the removal of everything of an unhealthy nature. The sick are to be removed at once to a hospital, or pest house. The dead are to be buried within twelve hours after decease.

Rations are still issued daily to upwards of one thousand of the old inhabitants of Vicksburg. Many have property, but lack the kind of money taken by the commissary. The superintendence of the railroad interests at Vicksburg has been placed in charge of Col. George H. Cradlebaugh, of Gen. McPherson's staff.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.—What an immense amount of heroism among this class passes unnoticed, or is taken as a matter of course; not only in this most righteous war we are waging, but in those of all past time. For the soldier, he has his comrades about him shoulder to shoulder; he has praise if he does well; he has mention and pitying tears, if he fall nobly striving.—But, alas, for the soldier's wife! Even an officer's wife who has sympathizing friends, who has the comforts and many of the luxuries of life;—whose children's future is provided for if their father fall; what hours of dreadful suspense and anxiety she must pass, even in these favorable circumstances! How hard for her! But for the wife and the poor soldier, who in giving her husband to the country, has given everything; who knows not whether the meal she and her little ones are eating may not be the last for many a hungry—desolate—day; who has no friends to say, "well done," as the lagging weeks of suspense creep on, and she stands bravely at her post, keeping want and starvation at bay; imagination busy among the heaps of dead and wounded, or traversing the wretched prison dens and shuddering at the thought of their demoniac keepers; keeping down her sobs as her brave daughter trustfully offers up her nightly prayers "for papa dear to come home;" or when her little son, just old enough to read, traces slowly with his fingers the long list of the killed and wounded, "to see if father is there;" shrouding her eyes from the possible future of her children should *her* strength give out under the pressure of want and anxiety; no friend to turn to when her hand is palsied with labor; nor waving banners, nor martial music, nor one procession to chronicle her valorous deeds; none but God and her own brave heart to witness her noble unaided struggle. When I think of these solitary women scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, my heart warms toward them; and I would fain hold them up in their silent struggle, for all the world to admire.

When the history of this war shall be written, (and that cannot be now,) let the historian, what else soever he may forget not to chronicle the sublime valor of the hearthstone, all over our struggling land. [Fanny Fern.

FOR CAMP DOUGLAS.—From six to eight thousand rebel prisoners of war, at Camp Chase, are to be sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Richardson the Spy.

Interesting Story of his Capture.

An officer gives the following particulars of the operations of Richardson, the rebel spy, who was captured and hung some time since in Frederick city, Maryland. We give the story in the officers language:

"I knew this Richardson from the very beginning of the war. When we were first ordered on to Baltimore he came into camp just as he has done ever since, singing songs and selling them. He was a man of about fifty years of age, with a long, light-colored beard, *very intellectual looking*, and with a soft, pleasant voice in speaking. He was well-known in every camp in the army of the Potomac, and having an excellent voice he used to delight the soldiers with his songs.

"On Sunday's he distributed tracts, and I recollect one day talking to him about them. He was an excellent draughtsman, and got up an engraving of our fort on Federal Hill, of which I have some copies. He was in and out of all the camps constantly, and was rather fond of asking questions. The reason he gave for this was that he was getting up a history of the war.

"He was arrested while we were at Frederick City. *His questions* appeared to be rather too systematic and pointed. He was arrested on this account by three different parties, but gave such plausible excuses to the first two that they let him go. General Slocum was in command at Frederick City, and so strong was the suspicion excited against him, both by his questions on this occasion and by the circumstances reported by many soldiers who had for some time suspected him and had previously called the attention of their officers to him, that it was determined to try to force some confession out of him.

"He was put on a horse with his arms pinioned behind him and a *rope tied round* his neck. The horse was led under a tree, and the end of the rope was pulled tight and the horse was driven from under him. He was allowed to hang thirty seconds, and then let down. When brought to he refused to answer any questions. He was hung up again, and when revived a second time he answered some of the questions asked. The third hanging brought a full confession. He had in his breast pocket a small brandy flask. He told his captors to unscrew the metal bottom of this. On doing so, they found a considerable hollow and in part of the lining of his boots they found plans of all our works, very carefully and beautifully drawn, also the exact position and numbers of each regiment, and even the particular companies detailed for picket and other service. Ten thousand five hundred dollars in "green-backs" were found upon him, besides a quantity of Confederate money. This was all handed over to the five men who arrested him.

"He also told them that they would find in a certain place a mulatto that was his nephew (he himself was a white man.) His only other accomplice was his son. He told them that this negro would guide them to a place, where they could capture some two thousand of Stuart's men. Richardson was, it seems, in constant communication with Stuart, and he confessed that he had been furnishing the rebels information all through the war.

"Men were sent after the mulatto. He was found, placed securely on a horse, and a rope put around his neck to suggest to him the consequences of playing false. The expedition was so far successful as to capture some of Stuarts men. The negro was retained by General Slocum, and considered by him a most valuable servant. We were told that the son would be hung as soon as he was tried. Richardson himself was hung. The body remained hanging for five days, when it was cut down and buried.

"Before he was cut down I saw one cavalry man ride up and attempt to cut off a lock of hair with a dull knife. Not liking the trouble, he coolly proceeded to jerk out what he wanted, utterly regardless of the disgusting body as it swung.

No SOLDIER, and no real friend of the soldier can vote for George W. Woodward for Governor, because he joined in the approval of a decree which the soldier, absent from the State, defending the honor of the nation, was disfranchised and degraded to the level of the slave. The man who peril life in the defence of the Government, is esteemed by Judge Woodward as unworthy of participating in the control of that Government. The man who gives a home, family, fortune, comfort, pleasure and business, in order to promote the welfare of the nation, is regarded by Judge Woodward as not worthy of confidence as a free man, as incapable of exercising the franchises of a citizen, and as only a little higher than the common slaves of the South. Is such a man fit to be Governor of a free people? This question the veterans who are at home, with the friends of the veterans absent fighting the battles of the Union must answer. Every vote cast for George W. Woodward for Governor, is, a voice in favor of the disfranchisement of the soldier—an influence which may be used, when once such a man is clothed with power, to disfranchise all who do not acquiesce with him in faith in the political dogmas which now disturb the peace and threaten the perpetuity of the Government. Remember people of Pennsylvania, you are called on to decide when you vote for Governor at the coming election, the right of the American soldier to the franchise as well as the right of the American citizen to maintain the American Government against the efforts of armed slaveholders to effect its destruction. Every vote cast against George W. Woodward, is a ballot in favor of the Union, in favor of the franchise, and in favor of the real peace of the country. [Harrisburg Telegraph.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—A Polander, named Albert Rosinski, died suddenly the other day at the railroad station, Johnstown, under the following circumstances: He had been working for a few days in the shop of E. Young, but having concluded to remove to Philadelphia, packed up his baggage, consisting of bedding, boxes of tools, &c., and had it removed to the station for the evening train. When the train arrived a portion of his baggage was put in the car, but the remainder and the old man himself was left behind by the sudden moving off of the cars. This so worried him that he became sick and weak, and asking for a cup of water sat down by the door of the station. He had scarcely drank the water until the blood gushed from his mouth and he fell over lifeless.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR SENATOR.

George W. Householder, of Bedford.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,

DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.

For Prothonotary,

WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.

For Register and Recorder,

D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.

For Treasurer,

DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.

For County Commissioner,

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.

Director of the Poor,

JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.

For Auditor,

ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.

Our Candidate for the State Senate.

It has been conceded that if the Union candidate in this Senatorial District is defeated, the rebel sympathizers will have a majority in the next Senate. It has therefore been the earnest desire of every true Union man in the district to have as our candidate a *good man*—a man with a clean record—a man whose integrity could not be questioned—a man who could be relied upon as perfectly safe,—loyal to the government, and capable of discharging well and faithfully the high trust imposed upon him by a loyal people—a man who could claim the votes of honest men. Such a man has been nominated and is the candidate of the Union party of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset. GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, of Bedford county, is the man, and we take great pleasure in placing his name at the head of this column with others of the nominees of the Union party. Mr. Householder is a young man, perhaps thirty-three or forty years of age. He was admitted to practice at the Bedford bar some years ago, and then, with a fine education, returned to his father's farm, where he now resides, discharging the duties of a good citizen. We are assured by some of the best citizens of Bedford and Huntingdon counties, who have been personally acquainted with Mr. H. for many years, that a man of more steadfast integrity does not live in the district. We rejoice that we have such a man as our candidate, and we earnestly urge every truly loyal man in the district to be earnest in his support.

The proceedings of the Conference which placed Mr. H. in nomination will be published in our next.

Our Candidate for the Legislature.

The *Monitor*, speaking of David Etnier the Union candidate for the Legislature, says:

"He is 'unknown to fame.'"

This insinuation we take as it is intended. The *Monitor* wishes to make the impression that Mr. Etnier is unknown to the people of the county—that he is a nobody. We admit that he is not as well known as some other men, still that does not make him any the less entitled to and deserving of the support of all *good* men for a seat in the Legislature. Mr. Etnier is a business man, and because he has not neglected his and acted the part of a mere politician, he is "unknown to fame." It would be well for the interests of the tax payers of the State if more such men as David Etnier could be candidates, and be elected to the Legislature. The men who are *not* known to fame, are generally a class of men who live by deceiving, cheating and plundering the people—men such as control the *Monitor*. Mr. Etnier is an active business man, a merchant, and Postmaster at Orbisonia, and is extensively known in business circles. And better than all, he is an honest man, and will make an honest member of the Legislature.—He cannot be defeated by rebel sympathizers—by men who to-day are doing more to prolong the war than the rebels in the South. Mr. Etnier is truly a people's candidate, and the people will not fail to give him a warm support.

The Soldiers and the "Monitor."

The following appeared in the *Monitor* of July 2d:

"An attempt has been made to create the impression that the soldiers of the 125th Regiment, indignant at the course of the *Monitor*, sought to appease their patriotism in the destruction of the office. But the parties who have studiously circulated this story, *know, or ought to know*, THAT IT IS A BASE FALSEHOOD. The soldiers of this regiment had NO PART in this cowardly outrage, and condemned its perpetrators in the severest terms."

What reliance can be placed in a sheet that attempted to deceive its readers as to the party guilty of destroying the *Monitor* office? The editors of that sheet knew at the time they published the article of which the above is an extract, that the soldiers only were the guilty party, but they did not want such a fact to be generally known, for fear it might spoil their calculations. No, they wanted to make those of their readers living out of town believe that a number of our citizens, civilians, destroyed the office. What was the evidence? Owen, one of the editors, Brisbin, the foreman, and Wm. Colon, and others, all swore that the only persons engaged in destroying the office *were* soldiers. And the only persons convicted, and now in jail, were members of the 125th regiment.

But they attempt to justify the language of the above extract, by asserting that although the men who destroyed the office were the uniform of the 125th, and were members thereof, still they were not soldiers, that they were "*the men who ran whenever a foe appeared, and who are loudest in their professions of heroism when danger is farthest from them.*" This is again adding insult to injury, and unless the editors, who never smelt powder, or saw an enemy in their front, can prove that *all* the soldiers they made oath against are of the character they have taken the liberty of attempting to give them, they stand guilty of publishing a slander against the men, and cannot complain if the "boys" "book them" as their meanest and most cowardly enemies.

Governor Curtin delivered a telling speech, at Lancaster, on Monday night. He said, in substance, that he was the representative of principles that lie at the very foundation of this Government. This was no time to quarrel about men; while we may not like certain men or measures, we must look the issue square in the face. Pennsylvania was the foremost State in the Revolution, and when the Revolutionary war was closed with the freedom of this country, it was to Pennsylvania that the statesmen of the country came—from the east and the west, the north and the south—they came to Pennsylvania and formed this Government. Again, during this war of 1812, ten days after the British had burnt Washington, Pennsylvania sent 10,000 to the rescue. Never has Pennsylvania faltered in her loyalty. He was in favor of appropriating the last dollar to crush the rebellion, and believed that if 250,000 *fresh men were now ready to be placed in the field there would be no more pitched battles.* Those in rebellion could stop this war in one hour by laying down their arms and coming back to the Government. The honorable speaker denounced bitterly France and England—especially the latter—for the aid they have given the rebels. The rebellion was kept up by foreign supplies, the rebels furnishing but poor, deluded men to be slaughtered. And why was this done by foreign nations? Because they envied the growing power of this country. After this war was over, we would have a long account to settle with England, and we would settle it. When we are once more a united people, when the old flag waves in triumph throughout the land, we would be able to whip the whole world combined.

Pennsylvania has contributed 203,000 men to the National army, who are the bravest of her population, yet these men were disfranchised by a mere phrase, a lawyer's quibble. He alluded to his message to the last Legislature in regard to altering the Constitution so as to allow the soldiers the privilege of voting.

This is not a war of Abraham Lincoln; it is not a war of his cabinet; it is not a war of his generals, but a war of liberty. It is no time to falter now. Over 30,000 martyred Pennsylvanians call out of their graves for vengeance.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—R. Bruce Pettitt, a high private in Capt. Thomas' company, Col. Lawrence's regiment, was at home in citizen's dress for three weeks attending to his private business, but hastened to Harrisburg as soon as he learned his company was to be paid off, drew his pay and returned home again. This is swindling the government in a small way—not half as honorable as Owen, for he *deserted* the *first* day, and did not report himself for pay.

THE patriotism of several of the *Monitor* faction is likely to be again investigated. There is now at Harrisburg a large number of horses, not fit for use, furnished from Mount Union, by men claiming to be contractors.—Geo. W. Speer, R. Milton Speer, David Caldwell, Wm. Colon, John S. Miller, and others, are in the party having a hand in the speculation. As soon as an investigation takes place our readers shall have the facts.

"CALL NO MAN LOYAL," said Genl. Rousseau, in his recent speech in Philadelphia, "who stands between the Government and the suppression of the rebellion." General Rousseau is a soldier in the army—a representative of slave-holding Kentucky—one who has proved his patriotism upon every great battle-field in the Southwest.—We need no better or more distinguished authority or counsel. The test which he offers every honest man will accept. "In this war," said Douglas, there can be but two parties, one for the Government, and one against it," friends or foes. This truth the loyalists of the South are constantly teaching to the disloyalists of the North.—If the patriots of East Tennessee, the people of North Carolina, and Louisiana, such patriots in the South as Ex-Governor Aiken, Rousseau, Johnson, and a score of others we might name, are not yet convinced that secession is right, and our government is a wrong and an oppression, how shall we be taught by our enemies in the North that it is unconstitutional to defend ourselves—that we should not put down rebellion by every means in our power? Can Wood, Seymour and Woodward make us believe that Rousseau is wrong? Yet Rousseau, and the great army of the West, who make the same uncompromising test of loyalty, would be called, we presume, by our constitutional disloyalists, "minions of the administration," and "lovers of the negro."

THE Northern traitors, the leaders of the so called Democratic organization, are opposed to reinforcing the army for fear the war will be brought to a close, and the soldiers get home to vote at the next Presidential election. They know how nine-tenths of the soldiers will vote when they get home, and therefore they will make every effort to prolong the war until after the election in '64. They would rather succeed with their political rascalities than that the rebellion should be suppressed, and the country again enjoy that peace so anxiously desired by millions of our loyal people. The Vallandighamites, the Seymourites, and Hughesites, and their blind followers, are responsible for the commencement and the continuation of the war.

"PHILIP," the author of a communication published in the *Globe* in June last, writes us that his statements as to the conduct of Petrikin and Speer, the two speakers at the meetings at Shade Gap and Orbisonia, were made on information received from persons present at the meetings—that he believes the speakers were wronged by the statements in several particulars. The objectionable "particulars" in the communication we suppose were, that the traveling bar of the young men run out too soon, and that Bruce lost his hat. If they had no traveling bar with them, and Bruce did not lose his hat, it is right they should demand of "Philip" a retraction of such offensive statements.

The *Presbyterian Banner*, wholly unpartizan in its character, speaks of the renomination in these decided terms: "Governor Curtin is now a tried man. He has proved himself to be adequate to the demands of the times, truly a patriot, most prompt and energetic in the raising of forces for the war, conservative of Pennsylvania's best interests, fearless in the discharge of his duty, and untiring in his industry. Those who would urge the war efficiently, to the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the Laws, have good reason to confide in Governor Curtin.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "our nominee for Governor, to become successful, must have every Republican *and every loyal Democratic vote* in the Commonwealth. Nor is it for us to dictate a mode of action to those loyal Democrats who have espoused the principle for which we contend." It is undoubtedly true that there are a very large number of loyal Democrats in Pennsylvania, as there are in other States—men who have sacrificed old party associations, who have severed social ties, who have renounced political obligations, that they might be untrammelled in a contest in which the Union and the Constitution are the all-absorbing issues involved. Such men are worthy of all honor and consideration, for they cannot prove recreant to the voice of duty.

—To show what loyal Marylanders think of Governor Curtin, we take the following from the Hagerstown *Herald*: "Few men would or could have done for Pennsylvania what Gov. Curtin has in these trying times; and, feeling as Marylanders, and citizens of the old county in Maryland which has materially suffered from the rebel invasion, that our perils were identified with those of our neighbors across the line, and our relief from those perils the same, we should be wanting in gratitude were we to withhold this poor meed of praise from one who so richly deserves it." Words like these are entitled to much weight.

GRAND SKEDADDLE.—The day after the draft was made in this county, the miners on Broad Top hearing they were drafted made themselves scarce, by striking out in every direction; from present appearances we do not think many from that part of the country will report to the Provost Marshal.

IMPORTANT.—Any drafted person paying $300, under section 13 of the Enrolment act, is thereby exempt from further liability *under that draft*, but not from any subsequent draft.

Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into service.

A substitute, once mustered into service, cannot be drafted while in service.

ANOTHER EDITOR DEAD.—Samuel M'Elhose, editor of the *Jefferson Star*, died in camp near Pittsburg, on the 17th inst., having suspended his paper and joined the troops called out during the recent emergency. His body was taken home for interment. Deceased had for several years acceptably and creditably filled the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools of Jefferson county, and had been connected with the *Star* ever since its foundation. Mr. M'Elhose, previous to establishing the *Star*, was a citizen of this place.

—Speaking of Governor Curtin's renomination, the Meadville *Republican* observes that this mark of confidence was due to him, and is a well deserved reward for the untiring energy with which he has devoted himself to the welfare of the State and nation in these perilous times. His assiduous labors, moreover, in behalf of the soldiers who have gone from this State give assurance that their interests will not suffer in the future, and is in striking contrast with the conduct of Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate, who approves of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, refusing to the soldier the privilege of saying by their votes how the affairs of the country shall be managed.

—Let it be remembered that this wicked rebellion would have been crushed out at least eighteen months ago, and neither the first or second draft would have been necessary, if it had not been for the aid given to the rebels by their Northern sympathisers and supporters. Those who are now most loud in denunciation of the conscription are alone responsible for its enactment. The conscription law is an effect, not a cause.

—The prolongation of the war for the last eighteen months has sacrificed at least two hundred thousand lives, created an additional debt of about eight hundred millions of dollars, and filled the land with widows and orphans. Recollect that the war would not have been thus prolonged, but for the aid and comfort furnished the rebels by their northern allies.

KILLED.—Last Friday morning a miner was killed in R. H. Powel's mine at Minersville, while at work in his room, not having the work properly secured the top fell upon him, killing him instantly.

R. Milton Speer, David Caldwell and J. Simpson Africa, three of the editors of the *Monitor*, are among the lucky ones who drew position as high privates in the Union army. They will certainly not refuse to face the music, and leave all the fighting to be done by the poor men.

Our young friend Rev. R A. Miller gave us a call yesterday. We were pleased to see him look so well. He is now travelling the Concord Circuit.

Rail Road Accident.—On last Thursday, a freight train on Broad Top was considerably damaged by running over a cow above Pleasant Grove; at the same time, the repair hands had the track torn up on one of the trestles above Cove Station, being under the impression that no train would be along until it would be re-laid. The passenger train came thundering along and ran off the track, and narrowly escaped running over the work—the locomotive was within a few inches of the edge of the ties.

A Curiosity.—Mr. Elisha Porter, on Stone Creek, left with us on Monday, a hen egg, with blue stripes, just as it was found in the nest. We are not surprised that our old friend's hens should give evidence of being strong for the Union, for we doubt whether anything could live on his premises not decidedly opposed to traitors.

Mammoth Blackberries.—We neglected to notice, some two or three weeks ago, some specimens of this berry left at our office by Mr. Theo. H. Cremer. They were the largest we ever saw. We suppose Mr. C. will have a few plants for sale. They should be in every garden not already crowded with other plants.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Returns from all but nine counties in Kentucky, give Bramletto, Union candidate for Governor, over 50,000 majority.

THE bogus Democratic papers denounce Burnside for interfering in the election for Governor in Kentucky. It must be remembered that the *only* candidate in opposition to the Union candidate was Wickliffe, an out-and-out Secessionist. Some Democrats (?) have a very queer way of showing their *Union* feelings.

THERE will be preaching in the German Reformed Church on next Sunday at 10½ o'clock.

Girard House, Philadelphia.

For cleanliness and good fare, we can safely recommend the GIRARD HOUSE, of Philadelphia, as being unsurpassed by any house in the country. The homelike feeling enjoyed in this establishment, by those who like polite, unobtrusive attention, must be appreciated.

We feel confident that any one who has sojourned at the GIRARD, will as cheerfully and honestly recommend it to the public as we do.

COL. Lawrence's regiment of three months' militia were mustered out at Harrisburg, and returned home on Wednesday evening last.

—We find in the *Northern Statesman*, published at Faribault, Minnesota, a letter from the Hon. H. M. Rice, addressed to some citizens of that place, defining what his position is, and what that of all Democrats ought to be on the war question. We make the following extract:

"The thought of acting with any other than the Democratic party never entered my head. The whole object of the rebellion is to destroy the principle of Democracy. The party which stands by the Government is the true Democracy. Every soldier in the army is a true Democrat. Every man who lifts his head above party trammels is a Democrat, and every man who permits old issues to stand in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war cannot, in my opinion, have any claims on the party. If the city was on fire would you call on any particular party to extinguish the flames? or would you stop to examine its character, for fear that you might violate some of its provisions by taking water from your neighbors' wells?

"Should disaster befall our country in the struggle for life, true Democrats cannot be blamed. Those who have the power and do not use it to the fullest extent, and those who are waiting their time and distracting the people by the idle discussions, occupy no enviable position hereafter, Union or no Union.

"I am for regaining and retaining every foot of soil we ever possessed, without any compromise whatever."

Senator Harris on Patriotism.

At the 49th Annual meeting of the American English Missionary Union, lately held at Cleveland, Ohio, the Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. Senator from New York, the President of the Society, opened the proceedings in an address, in the course of which he spoke as follows:

Certain I am that the hand of God is in this struggle. His people should not be slow to recognize it. I rejoice that my own brethren have not thought it necessary, in their great convocations, to smother their patriotism. The action of this body at its last annual meeting in reference to the stupendous crisis through which our nation is passing, gave me the most profound satisfaction. The sentiments then adopted, admirable for the nerve and vigor with which they were expressed, were *dictated* by the most elevated patriotism. How true it is, as was then asserted, that the progress of civilization, of Freedom, of Christianity throughout the world, are all involved in the present war.

Our fathers, when they gave us our present form of Government, left in it what they had found—a most mischievous and demoralizing element. They not only left it, but they protected it with constitutional guaranties. Slavery is in its very nature opposed to freedom, always greedy of power and impatient of restraint, not content with the protection thrown around it by the Constitution, demanded the right of unlimited expansion. It claimed to be recognized among the foundation principles of the Government.

Because these claims were resisted, it rebelled. It commenced its encroachments in our religious associations. This venerable body was rent in twain by its imperious exactions.—At length, having deliberately prepared itself for the fearful issue, it has attempted the disruption of the Government itself.

So long as it kept itself within the limits contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, so long it was entitled to protection. The National Government had no right to interfere with it. But now, by its own act, this impediment has been removed. Slavery has rebelled. It has committed treason, the great crime of crimes, the "unpardonable sin." It has become an outlaw, and, like other felons, it must be fettered and bound. As a political power it must be annihilated, and forever. There is now no alternative. There can be no more negotiation, no more diplomacy, no more compromise, no more Peace Conventions, no more delusive expedients. Each party has inscribed its principles upon its banner, and the bloody contest must go on until the slave power is subdued or our country is overthrown.

At such a time and in such a crisis there can be no neutrality. He that is not for his country is against it.—And it becomes every patriot, and most of all every Christian patriot, to bring home to himself more closely his obligations to his country, that the spirit of the nation may be quickened, that its self-devotion may be strengthened, and its energies more thoroughly aroused.

Notwithstanding the intensity of the conflict, and the forebodings of fearful hearts, I have never doubted as to the issue. My confidence is still unshaken. God has great purposes yet to accomplish through the instrumentality of this nation, and He will not be disappointed. Our country, emerging from the cloud which now envelops it, into a clearer sky, purified and more firmly united and compacted together by the fearful ordeal through which it has passed, will rise to a higher, nobler career among the nations of the earth; and under a Heavenly guidance move on to the accomplishment of its holy destiny.

PRICE OF GOLD IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says: "The Savannah *Republican* says that one day last week four hundred dollars was paid by an individual in that city for a twenty dollar gold piece. The man who sold it done (*sic*) well as a speculation; but what could any one want with gold at such a price? Here is a screw loose that ought to be looked after."

LATEST NEWS.

Good News from Charleston.

Fort Sumter being Knocked to Pieces—The Fire Replied to at very long intervals—The Parrots too much for Sumter—Despair of being able to hold the City.—Non-combatants urged to leave.

NORFOLK, Va., August 21st.—The Richmond Whig, of to-day, has the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, August 20.—The enemy's operations, during the last twenty four hours have been mostly confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumpter from their Parrot guns on Morris Island.

The fire begins to tell on Fort Sumter, which replies only at long intervals.

The defence of the harbor does not depend mainly upon Sumter. Even if that fortress should be battered down, the harbor may be held.

Governor Bonham has issued a proclamation, *urging the removal of all non-combatants, from the city of Charleston, as soon as possible.*

The 200 pound Parrot guns of the enemy are *too much for the walls of Sumter*, and the fort only replies at intervals. It has been determined to defend the city street by street, house by house, as long as a foot of earth is left.

Still Later from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23.—The steamer Maple Leaf arrived this morning from Charleston, and reports leaving Stono Inlet last Thursday, at which time the guns of Sumter were silenced, and several breeches had been made in its walls. No doubt existed that the rebels would soon surrender Sumter.

At the same time the Monitors were close under the walls of Fort Wagner, and by the aid of our sharpshooters had nearly silenced the guns of the enemy.

FROM GENERAL MEADE'S ARMY.

Cavalry Reconnoissance to Culpepper.—No Rebel Troops Found There—Probable Retreat of Lee's Army toward Richmond.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Information is current here that Lee's army has been moving off from our front upon the Virginia Central Railroad to Richmond; but officers arriving here to-night, whose position in the army entitles them to know what is going on, assert that no such intelligence is in the possession of our commanding generals.

Lee is undoubtedly upon the Rapidan and Rappahannock. His pickets are extended from the Upper Rappahannock along that river to Fredericksburg, and the region about Potomac creek is infested with rebel cavalry.

Everything indicates that the enemy intends to remain in his present locality, unless our own movements should necessitate a change of base; and it is not improbable that the next battle may be fought upon that river. Indeed, it is apprehended that Lee will assume the offensive rather than retreat, and many expect an attack from him at an early date. Preparations for such an emergency are now being made.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

A Raid by Eight Hundred Guerillas under Quantrell.—The Town of Lawrence Sacked and Burned.—Probable Capture of General Lane.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, August 21.—About six o'clock last evening, the rebel guerilla chief Quantrell, with a force 800 strong, crossed the Missouri river into Kansas, near the town of Gardner, 60 miles below here, and immediately started for Lawrence, arriving before the town at four o'clock this morning. Quantrel posted a guard around the town, so that the citizens could not escape, and with the remainder of his men commenced pillaging stores, shooting citizens, and firing houses.

A gentleman, who managed to escape and secreted himself in a cornfield near the town, reports that he swam the river at eight o'clock, and on reaching the bluffs this side, had a plain view of the town, which was then a sheet of flames. From what he saw he thinks the loss had reached ten millions, and by this time, perhaps much more, as the rebels seemed determined to destroy everything that would burn.

We cannot learn that any resistance was made, as the citizens were taken by surprise, the first alarm being the crackling of the flames and the yells of the rebel incendiaries.

James H. Lane was in the city, and it is feared that he has fallen into the hands of the rebels, as escape through their lines was almost impossible.

A large number of Union troops have been sent in pursuit of the guerillas, but with what success is not known.

Mayor Anthony, of this city, has issued a proclamation stating that the people of Leavenworth need not apprehend any trouble, but requesting every able-bodied citizen to provide himself with the best arms he can, and hold himself in readiness to aid our friends in any part of the State at a moment's notice. He censures the General commanding this district, (General Ewing,) who, he says, with 5,000 troops under his command, has allowed a few hundred guerillas to get fifty miles into the interior, burn a city, and destroy ten millions' worth of property; and he intimates that the citizens must depend on themselves for the defense of the city and State.

LATER.

LEAVENWORTH, August 22.

In one case the guerillas drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building; and the fiends stood on the banks of the river and fired into them, killing and wounding several. Twenty-five negro recruits were shot by the guerillas, who took all the money that could be found in the pockets of the citizens or in houses, and stole all the ladies' jewelry, even to the rings on their fingers.

Jim Lane escaped on horseback, rallied about two hundred men with arms, followed and overtook Quantrell twelve miles south of Lawrence, when a fight occurred, the result of which is unknown. Quantrell is now retreating toward Missouri, burning everything on his route. It is not expected that he will be intercepted by our forces, and will probably get away without loss. No resistance was made at Lawrence, the people being shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

The citizens had been expecting such a raid from the rebels Quantrell had made, and organized military companies for defence, part of whom had been under arms constantly, but from assurances that Quantrell would not invade Kansas, their organizations were abandoned, and the guerillas found the town entirely defenceless.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Union Raid Into Central Mississippi.—Great Destruction of Rebel Property.—Locomotives, Cars, Depot Buildings, Machine Shops and Ordnance Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, August 20, 1863.

About two weeks since, Major Gen. Hurlbut ascertained that there was a large amount of Railroad stock at Granada which the rebels were trying to get off South by making temporary repairs on the railroad. With his usual energy and promptness, General Hurlbut arranged an expedition to destroy this stock, first sending a request to General Grant to make a diversion from the south to aid the enterprise.

The expedition started from Lagrange, Tenn., on the 13th, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Phillips, of the 10th Illinois mounted infantry, and reached Granada on the 17th, driving General Slimmer, with two thousand men and three pieces of artillery, from the place. The men destroyed fifty-seven locomotives, upwards of four hundred cars, the depot buildings, machine and blacksmith shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores. They captured about fifty railroad men and a number of other prisoners.

After Colonel Phillips had thoroughly accomplished his work, Colonel Winslow, from General Grant's army, arrived with a force from below. The expedition returned to Lagrange today.

Great praise is due to Colonel Phillips and his gallant command for enduring the hardships of such a march through central Mississippi in mid-August, and for so thoroughly crippling the remaining energy of the rebellion in the Southwest.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th *District Penna.*, Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1863.

Drafted persons are hereby notified that on and after the 7th day of September, the Board of Enrollment will hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offered, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock each day.

Drafted persons will not be examined before the day upon which they are ordered to report.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
Aug. 26, 1863-4w

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered at public sale in West township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 20th of October next,

on the premises, the late residence of Alexander Steel, deceased, a valuable tract of lime-stone land, containing 234 Acres and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. The improvements are two large two story dwelling houses, one facing the other ways, with a never failing well of water at the door; a log barn, a smith shop and necessary outhouses; an apple orchard, also a small tenant house. This farm is situated on the Warrior's ridge adjoining lands of T. P. Stewart, N. Crisswell and others, and about three miles from the Penna. Railroad and canal, and is a healthy and desirable location convenient to a public school house.

The conditions will be one-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of a deed, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given by JOHN RUNG,
West tp., Aug. 26, 1863. Surviving Exec'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Distribution—Berkstresser and Moore.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, to distribute the money in the hands of Levi Evans, assignee of Jacob S. Berkstresser and J. Addison Moore to and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of September next, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
Aug. 26, 1863. Auditor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
August 26, 1863-3m

S. I. F. D. E.

STATEN ISLAND.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

Goods received and returned by Express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

The war in America, of Freedom against Slavery, still continues. Men and means for the purpose of prolonging it have been furnished and are still being furnished by both parties. And yet, this is the war which, it had been told in the commencement, would last but the short period of three months. The President, duped by such a deception, accordingly ordered out 75,000 men for the said period. But, alas, for this unfortunate oversight: the three months rolled round, and how are affairs at this juncture, Both armies are preparing to attack each other at Bull Run. They met, and ever sad to be remembered by every loyal American was the result. The Union forces, being overpowered, were forced to retreat. To this day do we hear the scoffs and jeers of the Rebel hosts intermingled with the cry of "Bull Run;" even at this day would the patriot voices now hushed beneath their half-covered graves, if living, say: "Fight on, comrades, till you erase from the memory of man the ignominious defeat we sustained on this blood-stained battlefield." It is even so; in the first pitched battle of the war the Union troops were badly defeated. If the rebels had but been unfortunate enough to have lost that, we would *then*, perhaps, not *now*, heard them pining over the utter hopelessness of their wicked cause and detestable intentions. But thanks to our undaunted and Union-loving President: finding that more men were required he immediately made a requisition for 100,000. The call was promptly responded to by more than the required number of loyal citizens. Repeated calls were made as often as it was deemed necessary. Two years and a half of continued warfare have now elapsed, and yet the Rebel forces do not appear to be decreasing; and it is a well known fact that the Southern population is not as large as that of the North. To be sure the conscription act has been put in force in all the Confederate States, and it is equally certain that it has long ere this, "acted well its part." They, therefore, must receive mercenary troops, or else their own number is inexhaustible—and the latter cannot be.

But, however, to meet these forces—whether they be from the South or from the East—the Northerners have recourse to conscription. In almost every Union State the conscription act is in operation. Men are being drafted from their homes and families to fill up the depopulated ranks of veteran regiments. The majority of the number, perhaps, who are thus drafted, have great repugnance to such a course of action. To every picture there is two sides, so in the conscript's case.—For him to leave a wife whom he has loved and protected—the offspring over which he has watched with a loving eye—the home, which has sheltered him and his family for years from the excessive heat of summer and the chilling blasts of winter, must cause all the tender cords of his nature to arouse, and make tears of sorrow to trickle down his sun-tanned cheeks. But again, to know that his country, in her perilous condition, calls upon him to use his arm in the defence of her noble and sacred institutions against its blood-thirsty destroyers, must cause him to leave home and all its endearments. He goes as a drafted man, but to do the same service as a volunteer. His brothers in the field, who are covered with the marks of the service, have noted the place he is to occupy. They will treat him like a brother. The men in the field are calling for *companions*. Their ranks are decimated—their comrades have fallen in some desperate skirmish or on the sanguinary battle-field; and they are now wanting those places occupied.—The conscript is their friend as well as the volunteer. The veteran will hold out his hand till met by the conscript, when we will hear of both fighting side by side under the starry folds until victory crowns their efforts, or until they fall, and then to be enwrapped in the spangled banner—a fit winding sheet for the Union soldier—conscript or volunteer. UNION.

HEAD QUARTERS 53d Pa. VOLS.
CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, VA.
August, 18, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: Our last communication left us in camp near Morrisville where I am happy to say we are still encamped, with old Sol daily beating down upon our benighted heads with such terrible force that it is almost intolerable, and with such a peculiar force to drowsiness that we would not be averse to moving our quarters to a more pleasant clime, and where more limpid streams might be found, than this accursed country can produce to satiate the thirst of the poor soldier. There has been nothing new of interest since our last. Nothing is done, with the exception of the regular routine of duties incident to camp life. Things appear to have sunk into a general lull from which they will no doubt ere long rise with redoubled fury. The Gods of battle appear to be resting their hosts, until the propitious hour presents itself, when they will again commence their work of blood and carnage. The enemy is unusually quiet, not even attempting to send out any *reconnoitering parties*. There are a great many conjectures rife as to what the enemy is about, but no definite information can be obtained. Whatever are the intentions of General Lee, one thing is certain he cannot go far with any of his intended plans until he will be discovered, by the vigilance of Gen. Meade. Yet, Gen. Lee, has a very good way of keeping his plans concealed. No doubt, however, "our little god" as the boys choose to call him, in the form of Gen. Meade, knows all about the movements of that almighty "war lion," General Lee, who the Richmond *Inquirer*, told us before the battle of Gettysburg had already ate six of our Generals, and gave General Meade fair warning or he would soon be the "seventh in the line." As seven is the number of perfection, they no doubt had intended to stop when they had him worked up. But we think they will have the pleasure of not reaching the number of perfection, and do well if they save the old traitor from disgrace and shame. One thing is very evident, if he has already devoured six of our best leaders as they say, he must have more brains in his belly than his head, which will, unfortunately for him, not do so much good, on account of its reduced possession. We think the old fox is about at his wit's end, and will no doubt remain quiet, so long as he is allowed to do so. There are some movements of troops going on in our army, but the real nature of the movements are difficult to find out, as every thing is kept very secret. Where we will move to when we leave this is more than we are able to say at present, but some movement is evidently on foot, and ere this reaches you it will no doubt be known to the public. Our corps (the second) has orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Six days rations are to be kept on hand constantly, three in the haversacks and three in the regimental wagons. From the amount of rations to be kept on hand, the movement no doubt is one of some importance. Two regiments of the second division of this corps have already gone, namely, the 1st Minnesota and 7th Michigan. Where they have gone, is not known. They will no doubt soon turn up somewhere, and if called upon to do any important duty, they will most certainly give a good account of themselves, as they are old and tried soldiers. The men generally thought they were going home to recruit. We have reasons to doubt their going home as the government needs men too much at present, to spare them. The conscripts are commencing to arrive in considerable numbers. Some eight hundred came in a few days since for some Maine and Massachusetts regiments. They are a very fine looking body of men. Some two hundred came in this morning for the 14th Connecticut regiment. Most of these men are substitutes, very few having been originally drafted. Some have already been promoted, as we saw three of them on a horse, which has been erected in front of the quarters, so as always to be in readiness, when any one feels his dignity insulted, and refuses to do duty. They have certainly been doing well, for being in the service such a short time. Major Gen. Warren assumed command of the 2d corps yesterday, during the temporary absence of Gen. Hancock, who is still suffering from his wound; which he received in the battle of Gettysburg. The paymaster paid us a visit last week. We were paid off to the 30th of June. The troops are all being paid as fast as possible. The paymaster is ever a welcome visitor to the men. The time of feasting always comes with the paymasters, because with the paymasters come the sutlers, who are always about when the men have money, but far enough off when they have none. Though many of the sutlers have been caught by Mosby and his band, who by all accounts gets as much suttlers' goods as the soldiers, yet many succeed in getting here, and reap a rich harvest. They sell at exorbitant prices, yet the men are all glad to get something extra, which is more suited to the taste, than the regular fare Uncle Sam gives them. Old Bacchus generally exhibits himself rather largely after pay day, notwithstanding the strict orders against any intoxicating liquors being sold to any private soldiers. Officers in this respect have the advantage of the men, as they can buy as much liquor as they wish, and the privilege, is in many cases shamefully abused, where officers get intoxicated. Perhaps it would be interesting to some of the readers of the Globe to know the condition and strength of our regiment. When we left Camp Curtin in 1861, we had nine hundred and fifty-four men in our regiment. We now carry in the regimental rolls some four hundred men, many of whom will never be able to do duty. A number of these have lost arms and legs in the battle of Gettysburg, who have not been discharged yet. A great many have been crippled in the late battles, so that at least not more than two hundred and fifty of the number above mentioned will ever return to the regiment. Companies A B and K are doing Provost duty at Corps Head-quarters, having in the three companies some sixty men for duty. Major S. O. Bull of this regiment is Provost Marshal of the corps. He is, however, absent at present, being in Pennsylvania to procure the conscripts to fill up the regiment. Captain Mintzer, of company A, is filling his place as Provost Marshal during his absence. The seven remaining companies have total present enlisted men, eighty-seven, and twelve commissioned officers, making an aggregate of ninety-nine. This may seem a very small number of men to compose a regiment, which it most certainly is, but we have now been out almost two years in active field service, yet have never received any recruits, and have gone through fifteen regular engagements and skirmishes. At the battle of Fredericksburg, company E went in to the battle with twelve privates and had seven killed on the field, and four severely wounded, leaving one man uninjured. Some of the other companies lost almost in the same proportion, not having, however so many killed proportionately. At the battle of Gettysburg, we had one hundred and twenty-six officers and men engaged. On the day before the battle we marched thirty miles, went into battle and lost seventy-nine officers and men, killed and wounded, and after the battle faced about and started for the Potomac again. Such losses in battle will easily account for small regiments. The old regiments in the army of the Potomac are indeed *mere skeletons of regiments*. If the present draft does not fill them up, they might as well be disbanded or consolidated, as it is a great expense to the Government to pay officers to command men, when they have none to command. Our regiments is by no means the only one, that has suffered such losses. There are others that have fared as bad if not worse. There has heretofore been no way by which these regiments could be filled up, only by sending our recruiting officers which has proved to be a slow way to get men; there were no men who would volunteer to come into the old regiments as long as there were new *organizations going on*, but we have fair prospects of being filled up by the draft. The enemy in that particular had the advantage of us: their sweeping conscription act, brought men into their ranks continually, so that if they do loose heavily in battle, they will soon have their ranks filled again to some extent. Such has been the case heretofore, but we think their conscription has done its work, and there are few left to be conscripted. We saw by the last "Globe" that the draft was to come off in old Huntingdon county yesterday. We are anxiously awaiting the next "Globe" to see who the lucky ones are that draw the prizes. The weather has been exceedingly warm for the last week back. The men have covered their tents, with brush, putting up scaffolds, and spreading the brush over the top. This makes the camp very comfortable, and gives it a fine appearance.

Yours PILUM.

COFFEE RUN, August 24, '63.

Friend Lewis:—

We are home again. This sentence is spoken as independently as was our moonlight rhymings of our childhood. The busy and exciting scenes of camp life are o'er, and the 46th, true to the State and the Cause, returns to its kindred and its friends.

Though war has its horrors, its battle-fields, and the shedding of blood, yet as memory retrospects the past, it has and always will have a day for pleasure and an hour for cheer. Such is the soldier's life—one of hardship and peril, yet he forgets these, bears them all manfully, and, if need be, dies for his country. Sacrifices of this character demand the respect of the world, and the approving smile of Heaven. I came home and found that some of my friends had been drafted in my absence. Few are going to pay the $300, as the majority are settling up their affairs preparatory to the start. I wish them a soldier's success, and after the good fight is fought, a safe return to their families.

MILITIA.

Negroes as Fighting Men.

General Blunt, in a private letter describing the battle of Honey Springs in the Indian territory, says:

"One Texas regiment went in with three hundred men and came out with only sixty. This regiment was opposed to the First Colored, and the negroes were too much for them and let me say here that I never saw such fighting done as was done by the brave negro regiment at the battle of Honey Springs. They fought like veterans, with a coolness and valor that is unsurpassed. They preserved their line perfect throughout the whole engagement, and, although in the hottest of the fight, they never once faltered. Too much praise cannot be awarded them for their gallantry. The question that negroes will fight is settled; besides they make better soldiers in every respect than any troops I have ever had under my command."

AN INFERENCE TO BE DRAWN.—Some of the opposition journals who support Mr Vallandigham, and call him a "patriot sage," profess to desire the preservation of the Union. Is Mr. Vallandigham, then, a Union man? He does not say so; but here is what he does say: In the first place he asserts his belief that "there is not a man, woman, or child in the seceded States in favor of are turn to the Union." And next he writes: "I need not repeat my oft-declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South cannot be conquered by force of arms."

That is to say, willingly they will not return, according to Mr. Vallandigham, and we cannot force them.—*Post.*

FEDERAL PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner*, August 1st, says: The Yankee prisoners now in Richmond number four thousand three hundred, all of which number three thousand three hundred are at Belle Isle encampment. Several thousand were sent Northward last week. Very few additional prisoners were received yesterday from all sources. The central train brought none for a wonder. The Gettysburg fountain of "blue bellies" has about run dry. The number of officers held by us, is an interesting fact in connection with the refusal of the Yankees to respect the cartel of exchange. The number in our custody now is five hundred and twenty three, all commissioned.

The Aims of the Democratic Party.

In October next a Governor is to be elected in each of the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the latter Vallandigham is the Democratic candidate, and in the former the Democratic candidate entertains the same views precisely. The Democrats are making extraordinary efforts to carry both, because the possession of the gubernatorial office in three such States as Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York would enable them to harass the National Administration to their hearts content. For a time these men claimed to be as much opposed to the rebels as the Union men, and to be as sincerely in favor of the war and its prosecution: But all that is changed now. The thin disguise they then attempted to assume is thrown away. The war is uniformly denounced by them, and the policy of the party, as now both declared and put in practice, is to oppose it by all practicable means.

They oppose the conscription unanimously, denouncing it as unconstitutional and despotic. They organize to resist it. They get up riots, and even armed bands, to prevent its enforcement. They aid every man who wishes or tries to desert. They defend every rebel who is arrested as a spy. They eulogize every rebel commander and leader, and denounce every Union general who conducts the war in earnest, and every member of the Government who distinguishes himself as an earnest war man. They have held peace meetings, and have finally mounted the name of State Rights party as a tag to that of Democratic.

There is no mistake about the meaning of all these things. They point unmistakably to a determination not to let the rebellion be suppressed, because they foolishly believe that this rebellion is, after all, in the interest of the Democratic party. If they can succeed in carrying an electoral majority in the loyal States, they imagine that, of course, the rebel South will join them, and give up rebellion for the sake of being able once more to wield the destinies of the nation. Never were men more egregiously mistaken; but that is their plan, and it rests with the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio to say whether they will permit this monstrous outrage to be consummated.

Here we have been plunged into a ruinous war by the South; have struggled for several years through seas of blood to put an end to it; have sacrificed thousands of valuable lives to vindicate the national authority;—and the Democratic party coolly comes forward and proposes that the war shall be ended, not by the submission of the rebels, but by the submission of the loyal north to the will of the rebels. The Democratic party of the North, as it now stands, is the rebel party pure and simple. It has deserted the national standard; abandoned even its own specious cry in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and stakes all on the issue of peace, ignominious, bitter, disgraceful peace—the peace of submission to rebel despotism, the peace of perpetual slavery.

If the peace they now seek could be inaugurated, the whole north would be converted into one vast hunting ground for the fugitive slaves of rebel masters, liberated by the events of the war. We should have the insolent rebels, who have slaughtered our kindred in every battle-field of the war, boasting of their achievements here at our own doors, and laughing at the credulity of a Republican administration which could trust to the loyalty of the Northern Democrats. We should have our cause branded as traitorous and contemptible; we should be treated with scorn by all Christendom for a nation besotted in stupidity; and the worst is, that in such case we should undoubtedly deserve it all. Pennsylvania can prevent all this. She can turn back the tide of rebel sympathy which has been sweeping over the north. She can give an effectual death blow to this despicable conspiracy against the perpetuity and liberties of the republic.

MORE REBEL MURDERS.—On Thursday evening last, as a party consisting of Capt. Alexander, Capt. Berry, and another captain and a soldier and *some citizens*, were *going* from Germantown, Tennessee, to White Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Road, in a hand car, they were fired upon by four highwaymen or bushwhackers, secreted by the roadside, and four of the party severely wounded. The assassins then approached the car. The citizens and one soldier then escaped. As the rebels came up, Capt. Alexander handed one his pistol, and said, "I surrender," when the former coolly shot the Captain dead with his own weapon. Turning to Capt. Berry, who also surrendered and gave up his pistol, asked if he was severely wounded. The captain said he was, when the guerilla said, "Then, by God, I'll finish you," and was about to shoot, when his companions interfered. The living and dead were robbed, and the rebels then mounted their horses and rode off. A family living near by found Capt. Berry, took him home, and cared for him. He is now in a critical condition. It is not stated to what command the wounded and killed belonged.

JUDGE WOODWARD AND A FRANK OLD LANDLORD.—In one of the Northern *counties of this State where trout-fishing* delights the sportsman is a country tavern, known as the "Rough and Ready;" and the proprietor of it is well represented by his sign. Some miles distant resides a legal gentleman who is on very friendly terms with the innkeeper; and last summer this individual drove up to the inn, accompanied by another gentleman, when old Bonifacio came out to bid them welcome. The lawyer, with a manner that was intended to impress the landlord with the dignity of the stranger visitor said to him: "Well, ——, we have come to spend a few days with you and enjoy fishing; this is Judge Woodward." The landlord's brow lowered; he scanned the Judge for a moment, and then inquired: "Is this the Judge who decided that our brave soldiers have no right to vote?" "He gave a constitutional decision on the question," said the lawyer. "He can't stay in my house; I want nothing to do with anybody who is opposed to soldiers voting; you can drive on," said old "Rough and Ready;" and he turned his back on his visitors with a dignity and contempt that would have become a Cæsar; and the lawyer and Judge Woodward had to seek other quarters.—*Reading Journal.*

DIED,

Suddenly, at her residence in this place, on the 21st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE, aged about 75 years.

The deceased was, during the greater portion of her life, a citizen of this *place and vicinity*, and was universally esteemed and respected by all who knew her. For many years previous to her death she had been a member of the Baptist Church in this place, and as such, a consistent and sincere follower of the Redeemer. Like "a shock of corn fully ripe," she has been gathered, we trust, unto the heavenly Garner, and now mingles with those who have come out of great tribulation and washed themselves in the blood of the Lamb.

She leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

M.

In this place on Tuesday morning, CHARLES S. BLACK, aged — years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 24, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75@6,50
Common and Superfine	$5,00@5,37½
Rye Flour	$5,25
Corn Meal	3 50 @ 4,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,58
Fair and Prime Red	$1,30@1,39
Rye	$0,90
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	53
Cloverseed, 1861 lbs	$5,75@5,90
Timothy	$2,50@2,75
Wool	70@75c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra do ₰ cwt	5,50
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	70
Corn	100
Oats	45
Cloverseed	4,50
Flaxseed	1 50
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,		$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* "	"	7,00
No. 2½	"	"	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* "	"	5,00
No. 3.	*Large Hotel*,	"	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry*	(to run by steam or hand.)	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* "		30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is to readily a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

NOW FOR BARGAINS

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March's agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and separated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. *An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars* without counting the seed. Sumac will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

STRAYED.

Strayed away from the subscriber residing at Union Coal Bank, Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., two Cows, the one yellow with a white face, horns erect and one horn split, about seven years old and had a bell on; the other about five years old, black and white spotted sides and a white face, one ear split. Any person returning them to the undersigned or giving any information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

PATRICK QUINN.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

West,	Thursday, Aug. 27th,	S. C. Neff.
Brady,	Saturday, September 5th,	Millcreek.
Barree,	Tuesday, " 8th,	Manor Hill.
Jackson,	Wednesday, " 9th,	McAfee's Port.
Shurley,	Friday, " 11th,	Mount Union.
Walker,	Saturday, " 12th,	R. R. Station S. H.
Union,	Tuesday, " 15th,	Mapleton.
Juniata,	Wednesday, " 16th,	Bell Crown S. H.
Henderson,	Friday, " 18th,	Union S. H.
Oneida,	Saturday, " 19th,	Centre U. S. H.
Shirley,	Mon. & Tu. Tuesday,	Sept. 2d, Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	Wednesday, " 23d,	Orbisonia.
Dublin,	Thursday, " 24th,	Shade Gap.
Tell,	Friday, " 25th,	Bellinger Town.
Cass Bor. & Tp.	Tuesday, " 29th,	Cassville.
Clay,	Wednesday, " 30th,	Scottsville.
Springfield,	Thursday, October 1st,	Meadow Gap.
Penn,	Tuesday, " 6th,	Warriorsmark.
Hopewell,	Wednesday, " 7th,	Coffee Run.
Tod,	Thursday, " 8th,	Newberry.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞ Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5 cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT,
Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs furnished for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863-3m

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY. COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

HAINES BROS'

CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March's agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.
June 17th, 1863-3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letters, veloped, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Hunting don, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 230 Acres, about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences. There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill seat and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.

HIRAM GRADY.

May 13, 1863-3m*

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's, tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and apartment shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

March 31, 1863.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,* Which he offers to all who want to be CLOTHED, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S,

A LARGE STOCK AND FULL ASSORTMENT, AT PRICES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE,

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF *WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,* AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of One Hundred Different Styles OF Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering, FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby *certify* that the *foregoing* and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

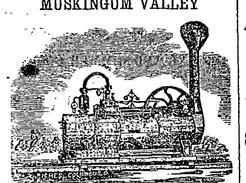
[L. S.]

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—te.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



STEAM WORKS,

CORNER OF

Market and Third Streets,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorgho-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage, to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL,

Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied, with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,

C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Ogden Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Cresson, Pa., W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,

No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. O. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.

June 3, 1863—1m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of those machines have been sold than of any other machine inflicted, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bontleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 21, 1862 FISHER & SON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

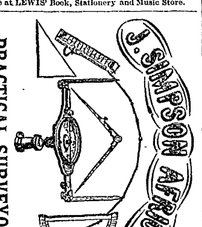
Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Fluted and Fancy Note Paper.

White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets, For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW, AND FANCY **ENVELOPES,**

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, UNION BONDS, WARRANTS,

ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'ks, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

SEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

Nov 21, 1862. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	PAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	*EASTWARD* HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.	FAST MAIL.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
4 16	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28	
4 54	.....	.....	6 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20	
5 04	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11	
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06	
5 13	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01	
5 23	7 05	6 22	6 23	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 53	
5 39	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40	
5 48	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 33	
5 54	.....	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26	
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10	
6 19	.....	.....	6 21	Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 00	
6 30	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48	
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Fosteria,	.....	.....	10 43	
7 40	.....	.....	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39	
7 00	8 20	7 00	6 55	Altoona,	8 49	8 00	10 25	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 9 45
5 50	7 18	McConnellstown,	11 13	9 27
6 53	7 23	Pleasant Grove,	11 06	9 20
6 10	7 40	Marklesburg,	10 52	9 05
6 22	7 55	Cove Run,	10 37	8 52
6 33	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 30	8 45
6 44	8 16	Cove,	10 18	8 34
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	8 30
7 05	AR 8 35	Saxton,	10 00	8 15
7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 28	9 03	Coalmont,	9 40	7 57
7 34	9 12	Crawford,	9 45	7 57
AR 7 40	AR 9 20	Dudley,	LE 9 05	LE 7 50
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LABANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 55 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATASAUQUA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accomodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

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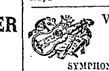

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Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
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Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

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Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
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